

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 2, 1851.

Authorized Agents for the Journal.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro', Edgecombe county, N. C.
JAMES JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.

JOSEPH R. KERRY, Bladen county.

DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's Depot, Duplin county.

B. BARNES, Black Creek, Wayne county.

LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir county.

Superior Court.

The Court on Thursday was occupied all day in the trial of the case of the State vs. Hallett.

This was an indictment against Reuben C. Hallett for the alleged larceny of seven barrels of turpentine, the property of George Taylor. The cause was ably and eloquently argued on behalf of the State by Robert Strange, Jr., and D. K. McRae, Esqs., and on behalf of the defendant by M. London and George Davis, Esqs.

Between six and seven o'clock at night his Honor Judge Bailey, commenced his charge to the Jury, and between seven and eight he concluded.

The charge was a calm and impartial review and presentation of the points in the case insisted upon by the State and the defendant's counsel respectively, laying down the law where necessary for the guidance of the Jury, and leaving the questions of fact for their decision.

After being absent for a short time—from five to ten minutes—we should think—the Jury returned with a verdict of "Not Guilty."

The length of time during which this case has been pending, together with the respectability and excellent character and standing proved on behalf both of the defendant and prosecutor, have invested it with unusual interest; and the same causes preclude any further remarks upon our part.

The Catechist.

We paid a hurried visit on Friday morning last to the new schooner "Catechist," Capt. Rice, lying at the wharf of Mr. Costin, to whom she is consigned.

The Catechist, we believe, is the largest and finest schooner which has ever entered our port; her burthen being 357 tons, Custom House measurement, and 414 tons Carpenter's measurement. Length of keel 108 feet 8 inches; length over all about 120 feet; breadth of beam 28 feet; depth of hold 11 feet 4 inches; draft of water between 12 and 13 feet.

She was built in New York at a cost of over eighteen thousand dollars, by Perrine, Patterson & Stack, for McCord's Southern line of packets, and has very comfortable accommodations for twenty cabin passengers. The cabin is on deck, and the berths arranged so as to be easily removed to make room for the storage of light freight. She is thoroughly ventilated throughout, constructed in the strongest and best manner, and provided with all the modern improvements.

The Report of the Auditing Committee.

The Herald of Saturday finds fault with our remarks about the report of the Auditing Committee of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad. It can do just as it pleases about the matter. We declined any intention to reflect upon or find fault with any body—we do so now. Why then should the Herald try to give a meaning to our remarks, contradicted by their express words, unless it be to raise a prejudice against us in the minds of the gentlemen composing the committee? We have a most perfect right to define our own position upon any matter of business and while we interfere with no one, must be permitted to say that we regard such interference with us as officious and uncalled for. The position which we wished to define was, that for transient advertisements we have no contract terms other than as in accordance with the full rates published at the head of our paper, and that, consequently, anything intended as an advertisement might as well be sent by a child, a servant, or through the mail, as in any other way; and, therefore, that if any public body wish anything published in the Journal, the order for such publication should be unconditional. The committee were not so ordered or instructed, and, according to their understanding of the matter, acted perfectly right. Perfectly so. It is a matter of very little importance, and only alluded to at all for the purpose of stating our own rule of action in such cases. We know that that rule is approved, and our statement of it also approved, by those who have some right to speak in the affair.

But, "The Commercial" did not feel called upon to "define its position," why should the Journal?—With all due respect to the Editor of the Commercial, we would ask, who made him our keeper? We guess, like ourselves, he finds it about as much as he can do to mind his own business.

When our poor friend Tule, of the Aurora—peace to his ashes—applied the term "venerable" to the editor of this paper in reply to some sage and serious advice of ours, it was in ironical reference to our presumption in lecturing him. But although our experience of life generally is rather limited, we claim some little right to speak upon matters editorial, and we assure the editor of the Herald that, if his experience should be anything like ours has been for the last four or five years, he will find sufficient real cause of offence without taking umbrage where none is meant, as in the present case; and while saying this we must remark that in all our controversies with the more respectable papers of the State, we have generally been met in a spirit of personal courtesy, it not always of political fairness. We can say this much, even of that greatest of political sinners, the Fayetteville Observer.

The Europa's News.

The Europa's news, of which, on Thursday, we received only the markets, is now before us. As night has been expected, the awards of the Jurors at the World's Fair have given much dissatisfaction. Every body could not get a medal. Mr. Lawrence, the American Minister, has returned to London from his tour in Ireland.

The entire French ministry hold their offices merely till their successors can be appointed. It is said that their resignations have been caused by the President's determination to restore universal suffrage, by repealing the electoral law of May 31st.

The Cuban prisoners who had arrived in Spain, to the number of 126, were shortly to undergo sentence to hard labor in the mines. The highest military distinction had been conferred on the Captain General of Cuba.

The News from India is not important. The latest advices received in England from the Cape of Good Hope, were to the 12th of August, and were more disheartening than at any previous time since the breaking out of the war.

The Steamship Windfield Scott, arrived at New York on the 23th, with New Orleans dates to the 22d.

Letters to the Pienyune from Texas, state that the revolution in Northern Mexico, is a Mexican speculation at bottom, although no considerable number of Texan Rangers, recently disbanded, and having nothing to do, have joined the revolutionists.

Our neighbor of the Herald says he sports his cravat on Sundays and holiday occasions. Lucky dog that he is, to have holiday occasions. Since our daily started, we have not had time to bless ourselves, except on Sunday, and then we have obeyed the Scriptural injunction in regard to doing it secretly.

More Presents.

We hope our friend of the Herald will not pine entirely away on account of the presents our friends are daily making us. Passing by the store of J. & D. McRae & Co., this morning, the "worthy" was presented with a plug of most excellent Tobacco.—The article is for sale at the above place.

A friend has also promised to send him a sweet potato, weighing ten pounds. No "small potatoes" about that, but the tallest sort of a vegetable. The proof of a potato, like a pudding, is in the eating, and he hopes that his friend will not forget to send it on. About this time of the year we are hungry.

N. B. That fine Pomegranate from Mr. James McIntyre, was pronounced delicious by the children, the "worthy's" children, be it remembered. He has our thanks.—Daily Journal of Saturday last.

Population of California.

It would appear from the returns of the late Census, that the population of the new State on the Pacific has been very much exaggerated. It has generally been set down at over 200,000, but turns out by the official tables to be no more than 135,000, giving her under the new apportionment one member, and leaving an unrepresented fraction of forty-one or forty-two thousand. It would seem that as South Carolina has a higher unrepresented fraction than this, she is entitled to the extra member, and will have six instead of five as it was supposed she would have, while California will have one instead of two.

The clear Democratic majority in the coming Congress will be about 55 in the House and 9 in the Senate. The Democratic plurality over the whigs, will, of course, be larger; but we allude to clear majority over all.

Straws show which way the wind blows.

It is a significant fact that Bradford county, Pa., the residence of Wilmont, gave a large gain for Johnson, the whig candidate for Governor. This shows whether Bigler had the sympathies of the Free Soilers, as charged by the Observer.

CAUTION.—A negro woman went into the store of Messrs. Brown & Anderson, on Tuesday last, and asked for specimens of Jewelry, in the name of a respectable and responsible lady. Suspicion arose immediately, and the lady was inquired of. She had sent no orders whatever. By good fortune, Mr. Anderson saw the same girl on the street, and observing that she "dodged," pursued her to her lodgings, where the articles were found, with the exception of a few trinkets laid in another place. We learn that the Messrs. Kahnweiler were also imposed upon by the same woman, with like results.

We notice this to put storekeepers on their guard.

Commercial Int. Inst.

Letter from Capt. Kelly—Consul Owen.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1851.

To the Editors of the N. O. Picayune.

Gentlemen—Enclosed you will find a letter of mine, in reply to Mr. Owen's defence, which I had intended to reserve until I returned to New Orleans, and publish it in the Picayune, but the necessity of seeing that my falsehoods pressed so hard upon me, that I have determined to put him in his right position at once, before proceeding any further on my journey; and accordingly insert it to day in the Picayune of this city. By your giving my letter a place in your paper you will much oblige your obedient servant,

J. A. KELLY.

From the Picayune.

Dear Sir: I see a letter going the rounds of the newspapers from Allen F. Owen, U. S. Consul at Havana. Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to correct some of his statements in regard to his conduct towards Col. Crittenden's command and other American prisoners since confined in the Punta at Havana. In the first place he says:

"I reside about four miles from this place, and not being well on the morning of the 16th did not reach my office till sometime after 10 o'clock, when, for the first time, I heard of the capture of about fifty of the men who had come with Lopez to this island in the steamer Pampero. I, at the same time, heard that the prisoners had been tried, found guilty, and condemned, ordered to be executed, the order for their execution sent forward, and that they were about to be removed from the harbor, where they were, to the place of execution."

This is the most perfect collection of falsehoods I ever met with, and is only equalled in absurdity by the audacity of the man in this attempting to justify his conduct through the American press. He says well on the morning of the 16th did not reach my office till sometime after 10 o'clock, when, for the first time, I heard of the capture of about fifty of the men who had come with Lopez to this island in the steamer Pampero. I, at the same time, heard that the prisoners had been tried, found guilty, and condemned, ordered to be executed, the order for their execution sent forward, and that they were about to be removed from the harbor, where they were, to the place of execution."

The American Consul's assertion that the prisoners were tried, found guilty, and condemned is a falsehood that every man in the United States, at all acquainted with Spanish rule, must see at once. It is not the custom to try prisoners in Havana, other than by the garrote, or by shooting in the back, which Mr. Owen knew, at the time he penned his letter, as well as the Governor-General did himself; and judging from Mr. Owen's conduct, I should think he was more in dread of getting into prison than anxious to get others out. The Governor General exercises great influence over cowardly wretches like Allen F. Owen, no matter what country they may hail from. Hence I account, in a great measure, for his neglect of duty in permitting the Americans to be shot.

With regard to the other prisoners, his conduct is equally outrageous. When I reached the prison, I found eight or ten of my comrades there, and they all said that the Consul had not been to see them.—I also sent the same evening, by an American Merchant at Havana, to Mr. Owen, and he refused to come, saying that our own Government did not recognize him. When Capt. Platt of the ship of war Albany visited us, I sent to Mr. Owen by him, and then Lieut. Taylor of the Albany, said he would "make him come," and the next morning Mr. Owen paid us a visit with Capt. Platt. As he came in, the Americans gathered around him and for some reason he backed through the door and held conversation with us with great civility. Then he asked him to assist me in corresponding with my friends in the United States. He refused to help me, and said that I would be sent to Spain.

Many of the prisoners then gave up all hope of assistance from the American Consul, and threw themselves on the protection of Mr. Crawford, the British Consul. Two of the Mississippi volunteers, Americans, called themselves Irishmen, in order to obtain assistance from the English Consul.

After I was released, and while remaining on board the ship Norma, the American Consul asked a friend of mine, from New Orleans, if I knew why I was released. My friend said no. Mr. Owen then said that he did not want the credit or the blame of my release to rest upon him.

My object in publishing this letter is to defend the reputation of my gallant companions now in prison, by refuting the falsehoods in Mr. Owen's letter, and to show to the American people the true character of their Consul at Havana.

Will the papers that have published Mr. Owen's letter give this a place in their columns?

J. A. KELLY.

Late Captain Cuban Expedition.

LONDON POLICE.—Some of the tricks of the swell mob at the Crystal Palace have been curious. One thief, dressed and looking like a gentleman, pretended to find a bag on a lady's dress, begging her to allow him to kill a noxious insect; and she saw him take it off. She thanked him warmly and off he went.

Fortunately she immediately perceived she had lost a valuable bracelet. She suspected her friend; went to a policeman and told what had passed. He said, are you sure you would know the man? She said, yes, she would. Then he went and stood by that door till I came to her. He had by telegraph had every door shut but the one they were at; they had not waited long when the lady said that's the man. The person was taken into custody, searched, and on him was found a small box full of bugs and the lady's bracelet. Was not that a clever trick?

From the Charleston Courier.

Porto Rico.

In our telegraphic abstract in yesterday's Courier of the intelligence brought by the Pacific, mention is made of a proposition said to have been offered in the Spanish Cabinet to sell Cuba and Porto Rico to the British Government for the sum of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. These two islands constitute the whole of the West India possessions of Spain. The former is well known to our readers; but concerning the latter, a brief description, at this particular juncture, may not perhaps prove uninteresting.

Porto Rico is the smallest and most easterly of the Greater Antilles, being chiefly between lat. 17 deg. 55 min. and 18 deg. 30 min. N., and long. 65 deg. 40 min. and 77 deg. 20 min.; having North the Atlantic, and South the Caribbean sea, separated on the East from the Virgin Islands by the Virgin passage, and from Hayti on the West by Mona passage, eighty miles across. Its shape is that of a parallelogram, the length from East to West being about one hundred, and the breadth about thirty-eight miles. Its area contains 3700 square miles. Under the old colonial system of Spain, in 1788, the population did not exceed 80,000; whereas it amounted in 1836, according to the official returns, to 357,086, of whom only 41,818 were slaves, and it is to 1851 probably little less at all short of 400,000. A mountain chain runs East and West through the center of the island, the highest summit of which, at the North East extremity, is about 3000 feet in height. Numerous rivers have their sources in this chain, flowing on either side to the sea, some are navigable from two or three leagues from their mouth, for schooners and coasting vessels. The coast line is also, indented with numerous bays and creeks, some of which form excellent harbors for ships of large burden.

The climate is supposed to be less unhealthy and better adapted to European than most of the Antilles. It differs widely, however, in different parts; the North coast being especially subject to heavy rains, and the south to droughts. Violent hurricanes, also often do immense damage. It is a singular fact that there are almost no indigenous quadrupeds on the island, and scarcely any of the feathered tribe are to be found in the forests. On the rivers, however, there are a few water fowl, and in the forests the parrot. But as a set off to this deficiency, there are snakes and other noxious reptiles; although rats of an enormous size, and in great numbers infest the country, and sometimes commit dreadful ravages on the sugar canes, and notwithstanding they are unrelentingly persecuted, their numbers do not decrease.

The surface of the island, which is finely diversified, is well watered, and the soil is generally rich and fertile; in fact the resources of Porto Rico are wholly agricultural; little or comparatively nothing being done in manufactures, nor have any mines of gold or silver, or other mineral products been discovered. The soil in many places is particularly adapted to the growth of cotton. Indigo grows spontaneously, and European vegetables of all descriptions could be raised without much difficulty.—The pasture lands, too, in the north and east are superior to any in the West Indies for breeding and fattening cattle, and a considerable trade has been carried on in cattle with the French, English and Danish West India Islands. The forests in the interior supply timber of the best quality for ship and house building; and to prevent their decrease, we believe, a law still exists to the effect that three trees shall be planted for every one cut down.

The chief towns of the island are San Juan de Porto Rico, the Capital, Mayaguez, Ponce, Aguadilla and Fajardo. The Government laws and institutions are nearly similar to those established by Spain in the rest of her Transatlantic colonies; and it is governed by a Captain General, whose authority is supreme in military affairs, and who is President of the Royal Audiencia for civil affairs, which court, according to McCulloch, is composed of the Captain General, a regent, three judges, a fiscal, two reporters and a marshal; and is superior to all other courts and authorities, including the Ecclesiastical tribunal.

The Captain General has a Junta, or council of the principal military officers. In the seven towns and villages, which are the capitals of departments, justice is administered by the Mayors; and in the smaller towns and villages by inferior magistrates, called Lieutenants, who determine debts under \$100, and the justice of the peace collects the duty of subsidy, receiving 6 per cent. on the collections, &c. They are appointed by the Captain General, who also appoints the clergy to their different livings on the recommendation of the Bishop. Public instruction is backward, but schools are, we believe, on the increase. There are seven military departments in the island, each under the command of a Colonel. The regular military force generally comprises about 10,000, and the militia about 50,000 men. The usual naval force consists of only a man-of-war, a schooner, and some dozen gun boats.

The following statement as to the trade of Puerto Rico in 1849, taken from the *Balanza Mercantil*, published on the 25th December, 1850, in the *Boletín*, gives a general idea of the commercial importance. The other facts given above have been compiled from McCulloch, and official documents:—

The commerce of the island for the year 1849, amounted to \$10,383,955 35, giving an increase over the previous year of \$319,066 79.

The difference between the Imports and Exports, is in favor of the latter by \$420,787 57.

The mercantile deposits have diminished from those of the preceding year, by \$276,042 65.

IMPORTS.

The value of the Imports amounted to \$4,981,583 89; including \$348,376 46 which are on deposit, as follows:

Imports of Spanish products in Spanish bottoms, \$1,011,000 43

Imports of Foreign products in Spanish bottoms, 2,319,032 53

Imports of Foreign products in Foreign bottoms, 1,651,550 96

Total Imports in 1849, \$4,981,583 89

1848, 4,469,751 62

Increase in 1849, \$511,832 27

Of this increase, the Spanish Flags had \$388,582 82

" Foreign Flags " 123,249 45

\$511,832 27

In this calculation is included the amount introduced on deposit, which is reduced to \$109,032, thus indicating that the consumption had increased \$681,495 27.

EXPORTS.

The value of the exports amounted to \$5,402,371 46, including \$309,254 from the deposits, as follows:

Exports to Spanish possessions, in Spanish bottoms, \$404,135 83

To foreign ports, in Spanish bottoms, 277,823 00

To foreign ports in foreign bottoms, 4,700,411 50

Total exports in 1849, \$5,402,371 46

Total exports in 1848, 5,595,136 94

Decline in 1849, \$192,765 48

This, compared with 1848, gives the following difference:

Exported in Spanish bottoms, \$197,684 96

Exported in foreign bottoms, 4,919 48

Total, \$192,765 48

If it be deduced from \$192,765 48 less the amount reported from the mercantile deposits of the year, the result will reduce the decline in exports for the year to \$86,385 83.

NAVIGATION.

There was an increase in 1849 in the number of arrivals, over that of the previous year, of thirty-nine vessels, although three less sailed. The tonnage of these vessels, that arrived in 1849 exhibited a total of 5,941 tons more than those that arrived the previous year, and those that sailed likewise an increase, amounting to 6,323 tons over those that arrived the previous year.

DUTIES.

The duties collected from maritime commerce alone amounted, in 1849, to \$1,082,307 20, showing an increase of \$48,007 35, as compared with those of 1848.

WIEBER'S BARNUM.—A horse without hair, from Venezuela, is in Savannah. The horse is more, 15 hands high, of great beauty and symmetry, and without particle of hair on any part of the body. The skin resembles India rubber and is as soft as velvet.

The United States mail steamer Atlantic left New York on the 25th ult. for Liverpool, with thirty-nine passengers and \$400,000 in specie.

Virginia Brilliantly Victorious.

The election, on the 23d inst., in the old Dominion, has resulted in a sweeping Democratic triumph. Our friends have nobly preserved their ascendancy; and all this in despite of the most industrious and unscrupulous opposition on the part of the Whigs. Mr. Botts has been fearfully unbecomingly in the Richmond district, by the eloquent and fearless Judge Caskey, and this, notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. Botts to prove Mr. Caskey a disunionist! This dodge of the Southern Whigs has not been of much use to them. It has recoiled upon them with the most disastrous consequences. The Southern people cannot understand how men like Mr. Botts are better union men than others, at the same time that they refuse to sever their political relations with the Searles, Stevens, and Johnsons of the Northern wing of federalism. Mr. Caskey proved an overmatch for Mr. Botts; and blew the old captaim arguments of that bold and reckless agitator to the four winds of heaven. It will be seen by the following extract from Saturday's Richmond Enquirer, that the State looks upon Mr. Botts as a Democratic, and that all the eloquent members of the last Congress, who were candidates, have been re-elected, as far as heard from, with a gain in the Wheeling District, in the person of Col. Thompson, a well known and effective champion of the good cause. In the district lately represented by Judge Parker, Mr. Bedinger is, we fear, defeated by Mr. Faulkner, Whig, which is a loss. We think the delegates in the next Congress will stand as it did in the last: Democrats, 13, Whigs, 2. This is an auspicious beginning for the December battle, when a Governor and Legislature will be chosen, and when the Democrats will, doubtless, win another victory.—Pennysonian.

Movements of Kosuth.

The following was published in Southampton on Saturday morning, the 11th inst.:

Sir—The government of the Ottoman empire gave me an asylum and hospitality, and though afterwards it had to yield to the presumptuous annoyance of its mighty enemies and to convert the asylum into a prison, still it yielded but with regret; it felt deeply the disgrace, and at the first favorable moment shared with equal generosity in the high-minded resolution to restore me to freedom, and my freedom to activity. They sent over a steam frigate for that purpose, and most generously offered the protection of their glorious flag. Thus acted England and the United States. We stopped at Marseilles. I wished to visit England; the lively sentiment of general sympathy on my part as a duty to go and thank them for the high minded sympathy which I and the cause I represented were honored with. So I requested permission to pass through France to England directly without asking leave to stop in any place, because I knew the character of the present republican French government, and declaring to be ready to follow any loyal and honorable advice the government would find convenient to give me for my exile, and my passage through France. Mr. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte refused the requested permission for ship and through that French republic, which did him the honor to elect him to the high station where his sacred sworn duty is to be the chief guardian of the democratic constitution of his country, which proclaimed to the world to have for principles, freedom and fraternity. Monsieur Bonaparte was himself an exile, and had become more so, and he was not then a republic still it was an asylum for oppressed humanity. I claimed no asylum; but desired to pass—and the exile, now the President of a glorious nation's great republic, refused. It is not I, I hope, to whom before the tribunal of public opinion throughout the world this refusal will prove to be a disgrace. I wish that no one should repeat it after this time when Mr. M. Bonaparte will once more be an exile himself. In no case will the refusal of the French government impede me to fulfill the high duty to thank the people of England for their generous sympathy. I am still resolved to land at Southampton. Sir, I will entrust Captain Long of the Mississippi, to hasten me down to Gibraltar. I wish and I trust there some means of conveyance to your free and glorious shores, were it but for one hour's stay. I felt bound to address to you, honored Sir, this communication, as a proof of my respect and esteem. Having the honor to sign, with the most particular consideration, myself to be, Sir, your most obsequious servant.

L. KOSSUTH.

To—Andrews, Esq., Mayor of the city of Southampton.

The above letter was received by the Mayor of Southampton by the ordinary London post early on Saturday morning. It was enclosed in an envelope bearing the London postmark of the 10th instant, and which contained a note from a gentleman who had influenced the Mayor, as well as his own fellow-citizens. He never for a moment entertained the idea of resigning his commission, which he had held for years, or of participating in what was then a popular movement; but he came to the frontier of Texas in the discharge of his duty, where he died.

It is just and proper that the truth should be known, and the public mind disabused upon this subject. It is dangerous to the cause of freedom, and to the army, to the army, that his memory should not be connected with a cause having so little to commend it, and which has terminated so fatally.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. T. SPRAGUE.

Captain and Brevet Major, U. S. Army.

AS "OLD COCK" GONE.—We place no restraint upon our sorrow in recording the death of the large Shanghai cock of Mr. William Stowe, our worthy postmaster, and late chairman of the committee on fowls. He died three days since while moulting—He had watched from day to day his waning glories, as tail-feather after tail-feather fell to the ground, and in the depth of his humiliation was crowded over by a bantam rooster hard on his heels. His proud spirit was humbled. The hens who had so often regarded him with respect, with all the fickleness of their sex, clucked at him from under current bushes, and pretended to be very busy scratching when he stalked by. He even eyed the cock with a stalker like a sorrowful shadow. At last, a light breeze springing up, he walked out to obtain its revivifying influence, but the breeze took his last tail-feather, the bantam neighbor uttered a shrill crow, the hens tittered and the chickens "snickered" right out. This was the drop too much. His proud head broke—he fell, he died. A rude grave was scooped in the ground, and he was hurried to it. It is true that roosters return to the source from whence they sprang, then is the Shanghai cock reigning high cockolour among the Celestial fowls in all the "fuss and feathers" of royalty.—Springfield Republican.

Western Etiquette.

The Chicago Democrat says that the Yankee traveller who saw the live Hoosier has again written to his mother, telling her his experience as follows:

"Western people are death on etiquette. You can't tell a man here that he lies, without fighting. A few days ago, a man was telling two of his neighbors in his hearing, a pretty big story. Says I—

"Stranger, that's a whopper."

"And in the twinkling of an eye I found myself in the ditch, a perfect quadruped. Upon another occasion, says I to a man I never saw before, as a woman passed—

"That isn't a specimen of your western women, is it?"

"Says he—'You are afraid of fever and ague, stranger, ain't you?'"

"Very much," says I.

"Well, replied he, 'that lady is my wife, and if you don't apologise in two minutes, by the honor of a gentleman, I swear that these two pistols' (which he held cocked in his two hands)—'shall cure you of that disorder, entirely.' So don't fear, stranger!"

"So I knelt down, and politely apologized. I admire this western country much; but darn me if I can stand so much etiquette; it always takes me unawares."

Wanted.

A cup of coffee cleared at the custom house.

An oculist to restore the sight of a blind dog.

A man to return the courtesy to a box of a ship.

A victim taken from the claws (claws) of a sentence.

A segment taken from a family circle.

A piece of bark taken from the bark of a post.

A machine to build a railing around the brink of despair.

A piece of cloth the literary agent canvassed the city with.

From the Poughkeepsie Telegraph.

The Democracy and the Compromise.

The Washington Union of Wednesday last has a long and clearly written article upon the position of parties at the north, which, but for the want of space, we would gladly transfer to our columns